Fair; warmer.

SPICY SPECIALS

THAT CAN'T BE BEAT.

Men's Linen Collars, 4-ply, twenty hundred fine,

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4 pairs for \$1.

Men's Soft and Stiff Hats (Nascimento and Stetson excepted),

\$1.97

62 North Delaware Street.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer

THE DAILY SENSATION.

Squabble Between Attorneys in the

Coughlin Case-One Hastily Fined.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5 .- Daniel Coughlin's at-

torneys attacked Frank Bardeen's testi-

mony in the Cronin trial to-day. Bardeen

told, when on the stand for the prosecu-

tion of seeing Coughlin in Edgewater on

the night of May 4. Walter Eaton was

mentioned as the engineer in charge ca a

plant that night. The defense to-day

called engineer Eaton to the stand, and

he testified to having had several con-

versations with Bardeen previous to May

4. The latter had testified that he had

never spoken to Eaton. Eaton said that he

did not see Bardeen at the plant on the

night of May 4, but by cross-examination

it was shown that Eaton admitted to Pros-

ecuting Attorney Bottum in his office "that

Bardeen probably was at the plant that

night." Witness was also made to admit

on cross-examination that many people

came to the electric-light plant on pleasant

nights, and that he took no notice of such

Joseph McKenna, who is a new witness

in the case, was called by the defense. He

is an intimate friend of Andrew Foy, and

was said by Mrs. Foy to have visited at

her home frequently during the winter and

spring of 1889. He said he had been there

but once during the time mentioned, and

that was to attend a wake. He said he heard Mrs. Foy call her husband an An-

at the time of the Haymarket riot.

mony in the murder of Dr. Cronin.

asked attorney Bottun

torney Donohue.

archist, and assert that he threw the bomb

Police officer Michael O'Connor was next

alled to the stand. He told of having

been with McKenna on the night of May

, and admitted on cross-examination that

he had been looking up data for his testi

"Who told you that you were suspected,

sponded the witness. The court demanded

an answer and O'Connor said he did not

"That's all," shouted the State's at

torney, dramatically, and then followed an

exciting war of words between the at-

cess, Mr. Bottum had replied to a report

er's question in a voice that could be heard

Superintendent of Police Brennan's name.

"You ought not to say that in the pre-

ence of the jury, Mr. Bottum," said at

"Say what?" demanded Mr. Bottum,
"Say that Superintendent Brennan as-

'I did not say it," replied Mr. Bottum

"You did," shouted Mr. Donohue, "and

He shook a finger threateningly at

the young gentleman there will bear me

the prosecutor, who was flushed with

anger. The noise attracted the attention of Judge Tuthill, who had gone into his

chamber, and he emerged just as Mr. Bot-tum was shouting back a loud retort.

exclaimed. "What does it mean?"

men and myself liars."

dicting Mrs. Foy.

"Gentlemen, end this disturbance," he

'It means," answered Mr. Bottum, hotly,

that Mr. Donohue has called two gentle-

"I fine you \$50, Mr. Donohue," said the

Judge Tuthill said that his action in cen-

suring Mr. Donohue was hasty, and that

there was no need for action on his part.

Officer O'Connor was recalled by the de-

fense during the afternoon session and

asked who it was who had informed him

that he was a Cronin suspect. He said that

Michael Kelly, foreman of the factory at

which he was employed, had told him to

then excused, and Michael J. Kennedy, an-

other of the men mentioned in Mrs. Foy's

testimony, was called. Kennedy is now

meat inspector for the city, but was in 1889

a commission merchant. His testimony was

similar to that of O'Connor. He insisted

that he had not visited the Foy house in

the early part of 1889, thus directly contra-

RETALIATION BY POPULISTS.

License of a Big Insurance Company to

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 5.-State Insurance

Commissioner Snider has revoked the li-

cense of the Home Insurance Company of

New York to do business in the State. The

company's Kansas business last year was

\$16,000,000. It is understood that like action

will be taken concerning thirty other New

York insurance companies doing business

in Kansas. Mr. Snider refused to state his

reasons, but it is understood he takes to-

day's action because the company will not

pay the reciprocal tax. This is a tax lev-

ied by New York from 1881 to 1888 against

companies doing business in that State, but

with headquarters outside of New York

missioner, is now State agent for the Home

Insurance Company, and to-day, to Com-missioner Snider, he said: "I will con-

"I will put you in the penitentiary, then," retorted Mr. Snider.

HIS LAST SPREE.

Quart of Whisky.

MARTIN, Ky., Feb. 5 .- John Garrett cel-

sary Saturday by drinking a quart of whis-

ky, and now lies in a dying condition. Gar-

rett had just returned from his fourth and

through the late war under General Lee.

last trip across the Atlantic. He was a

Sovereign a Little Late.

ter Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor,

addressed a mass meeting of members of

the order in this city to-night. He is on

his way to Washington to oppose Secretary

Carlisle's plan to issue \$50,000,000 of bonds

Impure Blood Can Be Made Pure,

to build up the gold reserve.

Regulator, purely vegetable.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 5.-Grand Mas-

tinue to do business just the same."

State. Orin T. Welch, ex-Insurance Com-

Kansas to offset a similar tax lev-

Do Business in Kansas Revoked.

keep out of the way of the officers. He was

The fine was accordingly withdrawn.

excitedly. After an explanation

signed O'Connor on that case.'

the retiring jurors and mentioned

After the announcement of a re-

"I refuse to answer that question,"

Opposite Market House.

SPECIAL SLEEPER ST. LOUIS

Open for passengers at 9 p. m. an leaves Indianapolis daily at 11:30 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 7:45 a. m. Returning, this sleeper leaves St. Louis at 7:45 o. m., arrives at Indianapolis at 3:40 a. m., is placed on the spur track and passengers not disturbed until 7 a. m. This arrange-

ment is especially convenient to Commercial Travelers and Business Men. The popular Southwestern Limited, with hotel dining and sleeping cars, leaves Indianapolis daily at 11:40 a. m. and arrives at St. Louis at 7:30 p. m. Arrangements are made by which a special is made up at Indianapolis if this train from the East is over one hour late, so passengers via the Big Four route are assured Western connections particularly advantageous to

PACIFIC COAST PASSENGERS and those destined beyond St. Louis. For tickets and sleeping car reservations call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

Monon Route. THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS. No. 30-Chicago Limited. Pullman vestibuled coaches, Parlor and Dining cars, daily, 12:01 p. m. Arrive Chicago, 6 p. m. No. 36-Chicago Night Express. Pullman vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily, 1:10 a. m. Arrive Chicago, 7:55 a. m. No. 10-Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 3:30 p. m.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS. No. 33-Vestibule, daily, 2:55 p. m. No. 25-Vestibule, daily, 3:25 a. m. No. 9-Monon accommodation, daily except Sunday, 10:30 a. m. Pullman vestibule sleeper for Chicago

stands at west end Union Station, and can be taken at 8.30 p. m. dally. Ticket Offices, corner Illinois street and Kentucky avenue and Union Station and Massachusetts ROUND TRIP \$22

ORLEANS or MOBILE ACCOUNT MARDI GRAS,

C., H. & D. R. R. Good soing Jan. 29 to Feb. 4, and return until

Advertisements

That always land their customers. They pursue people at all times and into all places and force attention.

There Is No Putting Them Off. They Keep Everlastingly at It.

If you are a good business man you know that you ought to advertise your goods in THE JOURNAL, for it requires no argument to convince you that it does reach the people who are able to buy and pay for goods.

OLDS & GRIFFIN LAWYERS. Suites 1113-1114, THE TACOMA, corner Madison

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Indiana Office: Hammond, Ind.

252 West Washington Street

HILARITY IN CHINATOWN.

San Francisco's Heathen Celebrate Their New Year with Much Noise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.-The thirty thousand Chinese in this city commenced a John Garret, 101 Years Old, Drinks a celebration of the Chinese New Year at 12 o'clock last night, and this evening festivity is at its highest in Chinatown. The explosion of innumerable firecrackers and ebrated his one-hundred-and-first anniver-

bombs vie with the tom-toms and gongs of Chinese musicians for supremacy, and pandemonium reigns. The streets and alleys in the quarter where the heathen huddle are filled with gaudily attired Chinese making their way to the different joss houses to lay offerings at the feet of their favorite gods, or bent upon making New Year's calls. They all keep open house during the next three days, and tea and rice wine flow lavishly. Times are dull in Chinatown, and the great mass there have not the wherewith to make the lavish display that has characterized their celebrations in former years. Nevertheless, they have done what they could, and the scene is a revelation to many Eastern visitors in the city. To-morrow will be ladies' day, and the streets will be gay. Hundreds of women in gorgeous stiks and brocades will be out making vis- | Boils, pimples and other eruptions removed its. Although the feast proper is kept up | -the skin assuming a clear and healthy for three days, it is prolonged by the more

Ravisher at Lebanon.

Frank Hall Several Times Almost at Death's Portal, but Each Time Rescued by Brave Officers.

Desperate Effort to Lynch a Negro

MOB OF OVER 700 FARMERS

Led by a Furious Woman Whose Heart Burned with Vengeance,

And Who Thrice Placed the Rope Around the Colored Man's Neck and Urged the Crowd to Hang Him.

WITH DIFFICULTY SAVED

Hustled Into Court and Sentenced to Twenty-One Years,

Afterwards Taken to the Railway Station Under a Strong Guard and Brought Back to Indianapolis.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS

How the Mob Was Held at Bay by the Son of Judge Neal.

The Negro Identified by His Victim, Mrs. Akers, and Her Little Son-Loose Administration of Justice.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal. LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 5 .- A mob of seven hundred or more Boone county farmers struggled and battled fiercely in the courthouse yard here this afternoon for possession of Frank Hall, the negro who assaulted Mrs. Mary Akers, four miles east of this place, Saturday night. Several times was a rope around Hall's neck, and as many times was he rescued by the doughty special deputy sheriffs and attaches of the Circuit Court. Mrs. Hattle B. Taylor, a woman about forty years old, put the rope around Hall's neck three times, screaming like a maniac and clawing past men to lay her hands on the negro and help strangle him with the rope. A dozen yards away, all this while, was Mrs. Akers, the victim of the assault. It was she who brought the rope to the mob, Mrs. Taylor, from that moment, assuming the part of

Taylor's daughter was assaulted in a somewhat similar manner by "Doctor" Cotten, a traveling quack, who is now a fugitive "I know what this is," Mrs. Taylor shricked. "I know what my daughter suffered at the hands of such a brute. Let

the Fury. Barely three months ago Mrs.

me tie the noose around the scoundrel's The woman's eyes glared like those of one insane. Half the farmers thought Mrs. Taylor was Hall's victim and they aided

her in clawing to the front to reach the It was exactly 2 o'clock when Sheriff Trautman, Town Marshal Owen, Frank Dailey, cashier of the Lebanon National Bank, George Norwood and a few others of the townfolk appeared at the north entrance of the county jail, which is just across the street from the courthouse square. The mob was in front of the jail prepared to intercept the officers, who were ready to take the prisoner before Judge Stephen Neal for arraignment. Diagon ally across from the jail is the law office of Patrick H. Dutch, the prosecuting attorney for the circuit. Sitting at the windows of the office were Mrs. Akers and several of the neighborhood women. Mrs. Akers is a calm, pleasant-faced little woman, little inclined to talk. She did not seem to be as excited or indignant as her friends. She saw the sheriff's posse forming a cordon around her assailant at the jail door. Some one thrust his head in the door of the law office and shouted:

put it around his neck?" Her friends urged her to do as requested "I will take the rope down to him," she said very quietly, and in less than two minutes she was carrying the rope toward the jail. The mob of farmers pressed close to her, and, with womanly reserve, she shrunk back. A tall, gaunt farmer with red beard seized the rope, at the same time shouting:

"Mary, will you take the rope down and

"Come on, boys!" LED BY A FURIOUS WOMAN. Then Mrs. Taylor, this Hoosier Vengeance, stepped abreast the leaders of the mob, and the men, infused with a courage that had been lacking all morning, surged to the entrance of the jail. The sheriff saw the wave coming and deemed it best to make a sudden dash with his prisoner for the courthouse, thinking that the countrymen would not so far forget themselves as to drag a man from a hall of justice to deal out death to him without the sanction of the law. Several large farm wagons lined along the courthouse square blocked the movement of the sheriff and gave the mob an opportunity to quickly surround the lit-

Hall was quivering and cowering behind his protectors. At first several men sought to grasp the negro by the coat collar and wrench him out of the wedge made by the officers. From hundreds of throats came shouts and yells "Hang him," "Kill him," and the like. The Vengeance threw herself toward the officers, clutching savagely at the prisoner. The marshal tried to push her back.

"Are ye all cowards?" she shrieked. "Get him for me! I'll fix the rope!" The man with the rope had come to the front. The man with the red beard showed a new burst of daring and threw his arms around the waist of the sheriff. Four stalwart men sprang to his ald, and, veteran of the Mexican war, and went in an instant, the sheriff was whirling away toward the outskirts of the crowd, vainly attempting to flourish his revolver. As the sunshine glinted from the polished barrel of the weapon a few instinctively dodged, but most of the maddened men

"Frank, this is none of your business. Don't use your firearms," squeaked one aged man, who, despite his shrunken flesh and white beard, held to the arm of the sheriff with the grip of a vise. appearance—all by taking Simmons Liver "I know," replied the sheriff, panting for

breath, "but, boys, you know I'm sworn I

paid no attention.

to do my duty, and you oughtn't to inter-

Mrs. Taylor was becoming more demonstrative as the remainder of the sheriff's posse continued their resistance. Frank Dailey was dealt a blow that lessened the numerical strength of the guard by one. Marshal Odin flourished his baton, but a long arm shot over his shoulder and the baton was tossed into the air. The man with the red beard saw a favorable opportunity to hit the crouching negro, and so forcible was the blow that the blood flowed down Hall's cheek. By this time the Vengeance had secured the noose end of the rope. She threw it over the negro's head, but the noose was too big, and Marshal Odin got his head included therein. The woman, without sense or reason at this moment, would have jerked the rope taut had not several cooler-headed men interfered. In slipping the noose off Odin's head, the negro had a chance to disengage himself from its coils, a chance he quickly availed himself of. George Norwood and others of the posse again formed about the prisoner. LIKE A FOOTBALL BATTLE.

The movements of the mob resembled the

maneuvers of a football team on a large

scale, pressing backward and forward, to the right and the left, the sheriff's forces making some headway on account of the unconcerted action of the mob. In the course of five minutes the posse had got within the courthouse yard proper. There the crowd surged toward a huge cottonwood tree, the branches of which suggested a gallows. But the branches did not hang low enough to make the short rope available. This tree is the one which Judge Neal claims to have planted many years ago. From out his court room window Judge Neal viewed the rioting and dreaded the unholy use to which his tree was about to be put. The rope was again thrown over Hall's head, and this time it was drawn taut around his neck, but so dense was the crowd that he could not be thrown to the ground and dragged. A man in an oilskin jacket called attention in a loud voice to a smaller tree, a maple, a dozen yards away. To this tree the people pressed. The blood had dried on the negro's face, but apart from the blood, the several chokings had given his skin the purple hue of a grape.

court room when the first rush was made for the prisoner. He did not go down stairs, for he thought the posse would be of sufficient strength to bring the prisoner safely to the court, but, when the men came so close to the courthouse walls, he rushed down stairs and dashed into the thickest of the fray. Some one caught the tail of his frock coat and ripped the garment asunder. This did not daunt him in the least, and in a short time he was at the side of the struggling prisoner. He sought to pacify the men, advising them to let the law have its course.

Prosecuting Attorney Dutch was in the

"What chance have we for justice?" cried one, "when that old judge puts a man in jail a day for hog stealing. We can't convict anybody there." The man in the oilskin coat had climbed

to the lower limbs of the maple tree, and was yelling for an end of the rope to throw over a limb. An attempt was made to toss the end to him, but the surging of the crowd caused the rope to miss its mark. A son of Judge Neal forced his bulky form to where Mr. Dutch was striving to keep the peace. He was so tall and broad that he towered above the crowd, and so powerful that he aided materially in dragging the half-conscious news to the narrow doorway that leads to the courthouse stairway. The noose had again been slipped from Hall's neck. By this time, however, the farmers had grown more enraged, and their passion was running at high tide; so bold were they that it was only a matter of a moment to again put the noose around the black neck. Five feet toward the door had been gained by the sheriff's force. Mrs. Taylor appeared at this juncture and was ranting wildly and fighting for a place near the man she wanted lynched. A few of the merchants of Lebanon, who had become interested in trying to restore peace, took it on themselves to drag her away, for it was readily seen that she was adding much

to the vengeful spirit of the mob. HELD AT BAY BY ONE MAN. Now the courthouse entrance was reached. With almost a superhuman effort the negro was forced into the narrow passageway by his protectors, and immediately the special deputies closed in behind him, Neal bringing up the rear and blocking the passageway with his huge body. There stood Neal with his feet braced against the walls, holding in check the entire mob. "Boys," the big man thundered, "keep back, and I'll see that the old man does the square thing. I know that he'll do it. Apparently no one was willing to engage in a personal encounter with the giant, whose father was presiding as judge upstairs. The entrance to the courthouse is on the north side of the building, and the farmers, seeing no way clear to the court room, bolted to an entrance on the west side of the building, where they forced their way readily enough to the room. The scene in the court room was dramatic. The room was almost instantly jammed with excited men, including the one who had the rope. Two strong men guarded the gates of the bar rail and kept the crowd from rushing to the bench, where sat Judge Stephen Neal. Mrs. Taylor had slipped by the guards and was standing in a menacing attitude, within arm reach of the prisoner, who shivered and shook in his terrible fright. Judge Neal, who is over seventy years old, was very much agitated. His voice trembled as he spoke. Prosecuting Attorney Dutch, en deshabille, and with his suspenders very much in evidence through the rents in his coat, addressed the court in a low tone, stating that the prisoner was ready for arraignment and desired to plead guilty to the charge of criminal assault on the person of

Mrs. Akers. Deputy Clerk Jame's Berryhill brought out the affidavit which had been prepared by Mr. Dutch and read it. There were loud threats from the men in the rear of the room; a horde clamoring for the negro's life, the Vengeance nodding approvingly from her stand near the prisoner to the farmers back of the bar rail. There was danger of the prisoner being wrested from the law as he was being given trial according to the statutes. The sheriff, George Norwood, Marshal Odin and others lined themselves up against the rail to prevent any onslaught. After the affidavit was read the court asked the prisoner if he pleaded guilty to the charge.

"Yes, sir," mumbled the negro. . "Then," continued the court, almost before the negro had a chance to enter his plea, "I sentence you to twenty-one years

The sheriff repeated the words of the court to the mob, in order to further pacify the men. Then the judge stepped down and addressed the people. He advised them to keep the peace, stating that Boone county was too great a county to be dishonored by mob violence, that it was the duty of the court to enforce the law without fear or favor, and that the laws would

The Vengeance grouned. The verdict was not to her liking, nor to that of many in the crowd, for that matter. Into the judge's private office Hall was taken, with a half dozen special deputies, and the door was locked. The court room was cleared in part, half the mob gathering in the yard below to hurl defiance up-

Mr. Johnson Fires Hot Words at the Hawaiian Conspirators,

And Paints a Vivid Picture of the Efforts of Minister Willis to Restore Ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

PLOT FOR A NEW COMIC OPERA

Morse Called to Order for Alluding to Cleveland's Cuckoos.

The President, Gresham, Blount and Willis Scored by Boutelle-Remarks of General Black and Others.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-The Hawailan debate again occupied the attention of the House to-day, a night session being held to permit speeches by those members who desired to talk, but who otherwise would not have had opportunity to do so on account of the limited time allowed. The debate is attracting much less attention in the House than was anticipated. This is perhaps partly due to the abandonment of the policy of restoration of the administration and party to the fact that the long tariff debate has surfeited the House. The mount there. Let them work out their own salvation. Let us declare for a policy of noninterference by the United States and principal speeches to-day were made by against tolerating foreign intervention by Messrs. Johnson of Indiana, Boutelle, Patterson and Black of Illinois.

Mr. Everett delivered the invocation at the opening of the session of the House this morning. Mr. McGann tried to obtain unanimous consent for consideration of a resolution he offered to investigate the action of Judge Jenkins in the case of the Northern Pacflic railroad, whose employes he had enjoined from striking, but objection was

The Hawaiian debate was resumed by Mr. Morse, who had five minutes. Before he had proceeded for a minute, however, Mr. Outhwaite had called him to order for unparliamentary language. "To which language do you refer?" asked

"To the insulting, impudent and unparliamentary language just used," answered Mr.

Mr. Morse, according to the rule, took his seat, and the words excepted to were read at the Clerk's desk as follows: "And vet, strange to tell, at the command of their master, the great Grover Cleveland, his cuckoos in the House and Senate, stanch Southern Democrats, the loudest shouters for a white man's government, disregard all their ancient traditions about the white man's supremacy and the white man's gov-

The Speaker ruled that the language was unparliamentary. Before Mr. Morse could proceed, however, his time expired.

MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, then took the floor and made a strong speech, arraigning the course of the present administration in attempting to restore the deposed Queen. He drew a vivid picture of the efforts of Mr. Willis, and evolved out of it all the plot of the new comic opera to be called Liliuokalani. He said the resolutions before the House approved the principle announced by the President in relation to Hawaiian affairs, but carefully refrained from approving the acts he had committed there, and were, in effect, condemnatory of him. The resolutions, he said, were an exquisite piece of/satire, equal to anything Junius Swift had ever written, and, for stinging sarcasm, were not surpassed by any document extant, unless possibly by President Dole's reply to the insolent demand of the American minister for the capitulation of the provisional government. He did not know whether the person who drafted these resolutions was a free silverite, waiting to get even with the President for his interferance in the legislation of special sessions, or an applicant for patronage, who felt that he had not re-ceived his share of the loaves and fishes and who was thirsting for revenge, but whoever he was, he was a born diplomate, person who knew how to use the English language and who had made the most of his opportunity. He added that Mr. Wiltrip hammer, and if he received his passports from the provisional government the author of these resolutions ought by all

means to be made his successor. Mr. Johnson arraigned the administration for its acts in Hawaii and declared that if his efforts to restore the savage Queen had been successful there would have been witnessed for the first time the successful impeachment of an American Executive. He lenied that Minister Stevens aided in the deposition of the Queen, and asserted that this question, like the question of annexation, was not involved in the real issue, which was the conduct of Mr. Cleveland in his relations with the Sandwich Islands; that when the present administration came into power it was confronted with an accomplished fact-a provisional government firmly established amply able to maintain itself, and recognized by all leading nations, including our own, a government whence we lad received a representative and to when we had sent one; and that the question was not as to the circumstances of its birth, the rightfulness and wrongfulness of its origin, but as to its existence and capacity to maintain its authority over its subjects In concluding his remarks Mr. Johnson charged that the executive had attempted to restore the Queen by menace and force, to conceal his purpose from the American people, in order to prevent their interposition, and that he shad sent Blount to secure ex parte evidence to give color to justification of this policy, Gresham's letter to the President, the exscutive message at the convening of the present session of Congress, the instructions to Willis, and the character of the latter's demand for the surrender of the provisional government were cited to show that force was designed. The recent protests that menace was never contemplated by Mr. Cieveland came only after his

plans had begun to fall and the public indignation had risen. PATTERSON AND BOUTELLE. Mr. Patterson followed. The sugar interests, he argued, were behind the annexation movement. If the island could have been annexed under the bounty clause of the McKinley law the sugar planters there would have received from the United States treasury fifty million. The desire of the sugar planters to put their hands into the pockets of the American people lay at the bottom of the revolution of 1853," said the speaker, impressively. The great haste manifested to secure annexation, he said, was because those in the conspiracy knew that Grover Cleveland, when inaugurated, would never give his consent to the territorial extension of the United States to those islands, 2,000 miles beyond our western shore. Messrs. Wheeler and Oates continued the debate. The former delivered a glowing eulogy of President Cleveland. The latter argued in behalf of the adoption of the McCreary resolution from a legal stand-

after reviewing the contents of his resolution reprobating the policy of the adminis-tration, added "whatever may be the tardy expression of this House, I claim a favorable verdict on my indictment from the American people." Continuing, he followed events to the attempted promulgation by the ex-Queen of a new Constitution Jan. 14, 1893. That act denominated the political suicide of the Hawaiian monarchy. ward at the windows of the room in which
Hall was held. It was now 3 o'clock.
The Rev. Mr. Nolton, of the PresbyGrezham, James H. Bloumt and Minister
Grezham, James H. Bloumt and Minister (Continued on Third Page.) | Willis, I have no words to express my

Mr. Boutelle, who followed Mr. Oates,

contempt for the policy of treachery, du-plicity and false pretence. You, on the other side, cannot condone this outrage, you cannot make this heroic." (Applause.) Proceeding, he characterized Mr. Gresham as a "disappointed and apostate Secretary of State, who, in conjunction with the President, sought not only to uproot and overturn an American government, but to degrade the American navy by putting it under the control of a Georgia politician

in order to get some one who would haul down the American flag. (Applause.) When that order was given, whether by the Secretary of the Navy or the President, the Constitution was violated, and he who penned it rendered himself hable to impeachment." As a partisan he said he might well glory and gloat over the present policy of the Democratic party, which, he added, amid Republican applause, had been spewed out by the American people. He concluded with a glowing eulogy of the American flag, reciting a few verses, a sort of apostrophe to the stars and stripes, written by a native of Hawaii. He was liberally applauded when he took his seat.

GENERAL BLACK'S SPEECH. Mr. Black, of Illinois, the ex-Commissloner of Pensions, in reply, said that the eloquent words of Mr. Boutelle, so far as they appealed to American honor and American patriotism, awakened the liveliest commendation in his heart, but, after all, this was now an old story. It was no longer a grave question. The government of Hawaii was now finally estalished. There was no attempt to invade it. All that Republicans hoped for by this discussion of ancient history was political advantage, but the Democratic side of the House did not propose that they should have it. He proceeded to analyze the ceveral results. eral resolutions pending, pointing out what he considered their defects or inconsistencies. He argued for a policy of foreign

nonintervention. "We are after Stevens," said Mr. Black, and we think we will get him. (Laughter and applause.) By the peaceful conquest of extirpation but four-fifths of 1 per cent. of all the Islands in the Hawaii islands now remain to the native population. Never has there been such a peaceful conquest in the history of the world. American intelligence and American energy are paraother governments, and the supremacy brain and civilization in those islands is assured." Mr. Black's brilliant peroration was loudly applauded.
Mr. Van Voorhis, a member of the for-

eign affairs committee, declared unequivocally for annexation. Mr. Griffin closed the debate for the afternoon with an argument in support of the McCreary resolution. At 5:15 the House took a recess until 8 p. m. Only four members were present when Mr. Hall, of Minnesota, began to speak in support of the administration. A half dozen others came in subsequently, and there was a considerable attendance in the galleries. Mr. Hall charged that the revolution was the result of a conspiracy made possible by the covert aid of Mr. Stevens and the presence of the United States troops. He indorsed the policy of the administration in its attempt to right the wrong done the Queen through the connivance of the United States minister. As the facts grow clearer, said he, public sentiment will place in every

J. L. Stevens through the land.
Mr. Post contended that the attempt of the administration to restore a debauched and discarded queen could not be condoned or wiped out by the passage of a partisan Mr. Stillings also took the position that Mr. Stevens was a party to the revolution and should be censured by the House. Mr. Lacey and Mr. Stockdale were the last speakers. At 10:30 p. m. the House ad-

honest hand a whip with which to scourge

Proposed Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-It has developed that quite a number of amendments to the pending Hawaiian resolution in the House are awaiting introduction. One of these is by Representative Black, of Illinois, and another by Representative Cockrell, of Texas. These, with the Holman amendment, will make three propositions differing from the McCreary resolution which seek to determine the policy of the House on the Hawaiian question. None of the three propositions have yet been submitted to the House, and there is a pros pect that they may be crowded out from even presentation by the rigid application of the rule under which the Hawalian de bate proceeds. Mr. Holman said to-day that he was ready to offer his modified res olution, but there was doubt as to his getting the recognition of the Chair for this purpose. Speaker Crisp has already ruled that the McCreary resolution is open to amendments and a substitute, Messrs. Holman, Black and Cockrell foresee that speeches may continue up to the very moment of 3:30 o'clock to-morrow, when the rule compels the vote to be taken without delay for amendments, substitutes or anything else. It is understood that the Black and Cockrell amendment are substantially similar to that of Mr Holman in declaring against American in-terference in behalf of the monarchy. The resolution which Representative Cockrell desires to offer as a substitute to the McCreary resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That the annexation of the Hawaiian islands as a State of this Union is not deemed to be wise; that the pro-visional government of Hawaii, Laving been fully established and recognized in the United States, is entitled to manage and conduct its own affairs as an inde pendent nationality; that the interference of any foreign power with the internal islands will be considered as an unfriendly act by the United States. And te it fur-

'Resolved, That, while we disclaim the right or desire to disturb or change the political state or original form of government of any nation, we reaffirm and assert the faith of our patriotic forefathers that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among those are life. liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and, therefore, we extend most cordial greetings and hail with joyful welcome all people, in every quarter of the globe, who have overthrown tyranny and despotic power in order to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for their common de fense and secure the blassings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.'

LIKE DON QUIXOTE.

Capt. Cavendish Thinks Cleveland Belongs to the Era of Knight Errantry.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-Capt. Richard Cavendish, of Indiana, is in town for a few days on business connected with settling up the bureau of awards of the world's fair. Captain Cavendish is evidently not much of an admirer of President Cleveland's administration, for he severely criticises the chief executive's acts in many directions. Last August the police here broke up a disreputable den run by John Shea and wife. Shea was convicted of selling liquor without a license and resisting arrest, and was sentenced to six months in the workhouse and to pay a fine of \$500. While the police were raiding his place and he was fighting the officers Mrs. Shea tool a hand. In the melee she fell down stairs and was injured. Last Saturday the President pardoned Shea and reduced his fine to \$100, and to-day he paid his fine and became a free man. Sympathy for Mrs Shea, the lawbreaker and assailant of the police, is said to have moved the President to grant the pardon. In speaking of this action to-day and

the President's Hawaiian policy, Captain Cavendish said: "This Shea pardon emphasizes the fact that I have been noticing about this administration for a long time back. Mr. Cleveland has missed his proper epoch in the world's history. He belongs to the era of knight errantry. It is all a mistake for him to be a ruler of a great, modern republic. He ought to sit at a round table and gallop around rescuing beautiful damsels in distress. See how his gallant sympathies went out at the plight of that dethroned Queen with the botanical name storn duty prevented him from doing anything personally in the troubador line in aspatched his trusty Sancho Panza over the sea at once to right the oppresser re; alty. Unfortunately, his Queen, like the 19. Wongerland, had con-

tracted the habit of saying 'off with their "Shall a lady be arrested in her own groggery? Not while Mr. Cleveland has a heart throb for female loveliness. Shall her natural protector lie in a dungeon keep Mr. Cleveland's blood boils at the atrocities which occurred that August night here when Mrs. Shea, in throwing a policeman down stairs, unfortunately went with him

OWNED BY AMERICANS.

and bumped her head. It is a pity.

Most of Hawaii Controlled by Ex-Citizens of This Country. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-The Senate Hawaiian investigation committee held a spe-(Continued on Second Page.) to be able to read the Constitution or

Senate Debate on the Federal Elections Bill About Concluded.

Speeches by Chandler and Frye Against Repeal and by Palmer in Favor of the Proposition.

NO MORE TARIFF HEARINGS .

If Senator Voorhees and Other Democrats Can Prevent Them.

Decision to Be Reached by the Finance Committee To-Day-A New Yorker's Currency Scheme.

WASHINGAON, Feb. 5 .- The federal elections repeal bill occupied the entire session of the Senate to-day. Senator Chandler concluded his speech, which has extended through the past two or three weeks, and was followed by Senator Palmer, who argued that the law having entirely falled of its purpose, and being generally obnoxious, should be repealed. An animated controversy of the franchise qualifications of the State constitutions of Mississippi and Massachusetts took place between Senators Frye and Hoar on one side and Senators Gray and Bate on the other, and is likely to be renewed to-morrow, when the final

vote is to be taken on the bill. Dr. Milburn in his prayer this morning made touching allusion to the life, services and death of George W. Childs, the Philadelphia philanthropist. "While the tolling bell tells of the passing of a noble soul from earth," said he, "we bless Thee for the country and national life in which and through which a boy born in poverty and obscurity, by industry, temperance and frugality lifted himself to affluence and power and shed beneficence upon every hand, yielding happiness by the grace and kindliness of his nature, and enriching all men's lives with whom he came in contact. We render Thee devout gratitude that there is a land producing under the blessings of Thy fatherly love through Jesus Christ such types of character. We pray that the lessons of this man's life may be read with kindly and reverent hearts, by the young men of the whole Nation, and so may the man's death be richer in its effects than even the beneficence and sweetness of his

Resolutions from the Massachusetts Legislature protesting against the cotton schedule of the Wilson bill were laid before the Senate and referred.

The bill to repeal the federal election laws was then taken up, and Senator Chandler continued his speech. He said, in part: "Freedom is a common heritage. Controversies over silver and bonds are incidental; vigilance to protect the lives of citizens, and the freedom, purity and honesty of the suffrage is vital and must be cternal if the Republic is to live. I wish to speak briefly in behalf of the colored people of the country who stand sadiy in need of national consideration and national protec-

"Will the Senator say," Interrupted Senator Palmer, "that the laws which are now sought to be repealed have secured to the

colored people the rights which he claims PERTINENT QUESTIONS. A lively tilt then took place between the two Senators, after which Senator Chandler, continuing his argument, reviewed the antewar history of the country, and then, alluding to the attempts made by the Democratic party in recent years to secure the repeal of the federal election laws, said: "Where is the Democratic party to stop if to-morrow it repeals the election law which was adopted to carry into effect the fifteenth amendment? Will they not repeal the fifteenth amendment also? If they take away the suffrage from the black man, will not they also, little by little, in this action, come to reduce the black man substantially to a condition of slavery?" Continuing. Senator Chandler expressed regret at the defections on the Republican side on this question, referring especially to Senator Stewart, who, he said, although the author of the fifteenth amendment, and the leader in the movement to pass the statute of May 18, 1870, the most valuable portions of which are to be repealed by the pending bill, now gives the repeal bill his support. Senator Palmer followed Senator Chand-

of the Republican party, and, tracing its course to the war which had resulted in the liberation and enfranchisement of the negroes, said it was now contended by the Republicans that the negroes should vote with them and for their policies "because they liberated them." Upon the other side of the chamber it was contended that the colored people in the South had not their proper representation in the governmental affairs. "Within a few days past," said Mr. Palmer, "we have been engaged in a discussion of the Hawaiian question. We found that the total population there numbered about ninety thousand. The white American population is less than two thousand, and yet these two thousand white men own more than 74 per cent, of the entire property of the kingdom. The natives own but eighty hundredths of 1 per cent. of the property of the islands. Less than 1) per cent. of the population of that island has overthrown the government and established another, and are about to proclaim, or have proclaimed, a constitution with property jualifications, and yet a few days ago heard one of the leaders of the Republican party in this chamber declare that these men who have overthrown the native goverament and native supremacy were Russells, and Sidneys, and Washingtons, This is the view of the party that now claims to be the champion and the preserver of the rights of the colored race." TAMMANY FRAUDS.

ler, and opened with a history of the birth

Senator Frye reviewed the history of the presidential election of 1868 and the Tammany frauds in New York city. "I believe," said he, "that Tammany is just as determined to avail itself of every violation of law to accomplish its purpose now as in 1868. In that year, in less than twenty days they naturalized over forty thousand foreigners. They naturalized in Judge Barnard's court 2,522 in one day. There were ten standing witnesses to 2,800 applicants for naturalization. Patrick Quinn was a standing witness to 2,100 applicants, and he was afterwards sent to the penitentiary for these offenses. In these naturalizations witnesses gave their names as 'Cornellus Vanderbilt' and 'Chauncy Depew'-men well known to the judges-yet there was no rebuke. In that election Tammany had eight gangs of repeaters, and some of them voted as high as twentyfive times. New York was carried by this sort of business for Horatio Seymour, but the United States was aroused by the conduct. It was such acts as this that led to the enactment of the federal election law. Does the Senator from Illinois think it was the duty of the United States to take cognizance of these violations and crimes against the ballot in the Empire State, or does he think it was an attempt to crush

"My answer," said Senator Palmer, "is that the instance put by no means justifies the law. The fact that there was crime in New York furnishes no reason for subjecting any other congressional district in the United States to the act of placing over them supervisors and masters. Nothing of that kind justifies the placing of the whole country under supervision. "I am disappointed with the Senator." said Senator Frye. "I do not think he is any better than other Democrats, I am afraid, as sometimes nappens to new recruits, he is even worse. (Laughter.) A citizen of a State is the citizen of the United States, and as such this Republic owes that citizen some duty." tion of the State of Mississippi and denounced its provisions requiring the voter